

On land expropriation

Israel's high court rejects appeal by Arab landowners

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN, July 15 — Israel's supreme court today rejected an appeal by 26

Arab landowners from Tulkarm against the expropriation of 100 hectares of their land four years ago.

The court also postponed a decision on the future of Abu Dis College near Jerusalem, and gave government authorities another 30 days to show cause why the school should not be opened.

In a third anti-Arab act, Israeli occupation authorities in the occupied West Bank began confiscating 1,600 hectares of Arab land south of Nablus to build a road linking two Jewish settlements.

Israel seized the Tulkarm land in 1976, saying it needed the site for security reasons. Two years later an Israeli settlement, Migdal Oz, was established on the land. The 26 Tulkarm residents argued that the land was cultivated and privately owned.

Court Justice Haim Cohen gave no reason for his decision. He said the detailed judgment would be entered in the court records.

In 1976, Israel said it needed to build a road on the land near Tulkarm, to link two Jewish settlements in the area. That is the same reason the Israeli government has given for seizing the 1,600 hectares of Arab land south of Nablus, beginning today. Occupation authorities sealed off the area from its owners and local residents.

Arab sources told Reuters the land is privately owned, and its seizure would cause great economic hardship to its owners. They have protested to the Israeli military governor in Nablus.

Israel military sources claimed the area fenced off was only 400 hectares, none of it cultivated. They said it was all registered as Jordanian state land, and was expropriated so that a road could be built between the Jewish settlements of Ariel and Karnei Shomron.

The road would also provide better access to the controversial Jewish settlement of Elon Moreh outside Nablus. According to Israel's original ruling on Elon Moreh, the military occupation authorities can expropriate privately owned Arab land "for clearly security purposes only."

Last week Israel's ministerial

defence committee authorised construction of the road and expropriation of the land, despite a legal opinion to the contrary from Attorney General Yitzhak Zamir. Work on the road has not yet begun.

Earlier today the Israeli supreme court extended by 30 days the deadline for military authorities to show cause why Abu Dis College should not be opened. The school's first year of higher education was closed March 15 because military authorities feared it would become the nucleus of a Palestinian university in Jerusalem. Military authorities at the time also said the school would become a "hotbed of anti-Israeli unrest" and a "breeding ground for Palestinian nationalism."

The official reason offered was that the school had not received the required permission from Israeli military occupation authorities. The authorities also said there was no need for the school because there are 13 other Arab institutes of higher education in the West Bank.

When the case first came to court the Israeli military authorities were given 45 days to explain why the school was closed. That deadline expired today, but the military was given a reprieve. The school was closed just as the class of 36 students were nearing the end of their first semester.

The school's dean, Dr. Ahmad Saidan, fears that if the college's case is lost the next step by the Israeli military authorities may be to close the elementary and preparatory levels of the school, which would force 450 orphaned and poor students to find education elsewhere. Dr. Saidan believes the military authorities want to close the school so they can confiscate the land, some 193 dunums situated in a strategic position on the Jerusalem-Jericho road.

Dr. Saidan rejects Israel's reasoning that the school is not needed because there are other institutes of higher education in

the West Bank. Abu Dis is intended to become a science-oriented university that would eventually add a school of medicine. For now the college has only the faculty of science, with 36 students enrolled. Dr. Saidan argues that there is a great demand in the West Bank for science courses and facilities.

In the 1979-80 school year, the three Arab universities in the West Bank — Birzeit, Bethlehem and Najah (at Nablus) — enrolled only 441 students in their faculties of science because they did not have the facilities to handle more. That figure is only 13 per cent of the total number of science students who passed rawjahi in the West Bank. Because of limited science facilities, the three Arab universities turn away hundreds of applicants each year.

GUEST COMMENTARY

Out campaigning in Israel

YOU REMEMBER John Anderson, the presidential candidate who has promised to be brave and bold, to break free of the political constraints and routines that bind lesser candidates, to be (as he has put it) different?

Well, Rep. Anderson has been in the Middle East, and he does turn out to be different from the other American politicians who have made Israel a standard stop on the American campaign trail. But what has been different about him is that he has been unusually shameless about ethnic politicking.

No other presidential candidate has ever visited Israel during a campaign—when there is an obvious danger that his observations will play unfortunately into current diplomacy. And surely no other candidate has convinced so many different parties that his first reason for going to Israel was to make it to the White House.

Local Palestinians were so upset by Mr. Anderson's performance in Jerusalem, where he was wholly insensitive to Arab feelings about the eastern half of the city, that even the most moderate among them refused to meet him, and the candidate had to leave a place where the Palestinian

problem is central without having spoken a single Palestinian. His plans to visit for cut off at the Jordanian end. Putting down remarks in Israel, Egypt's claim to be a strategic partner of the United States, in Cairo to loud local complaints that he has been fishing for the American Jew.

In Israel, some Israelis took satisfaction extracting statements from Mr. Anderson might be held over him later. But others either shook their heads over the candidate's use of their country as a campaign stage, or reservations about the value of the remarks made under political duress.

Mr. Anderson could have visited the spoken with many different people closely, nodded attentively and gone home with his options intact. That would be the responsible and presidential thing.

Instead, he has acted in a way that raises about his capacity to deal effectively with the most important issues in American policy.

The Week

Uniting for peace

INTERNATIONAL action of the type which is sought as a way out of the Middle East impasse is beginning to take shape at the United Nations. The procedure being used by the Arab states and their supporters in raising the Palestine question in the General Assembly next week is known in U.N. jargon as "uniting for peace," and that seems an appropriate appellation.

The proposals emerging at this stage may not be perfect, but they are a start. It is also a worthwhile exercise to line up support from the international community for a new Palestine initiative.

Even if, at the end of the day, whatever mandate emerges from the General Assembly is sunk by a veto in the Security Council, all will not have been for naught. The General Assembly debate will provide an opportunity for enumerating and documenting the mounting crimes of the Israeli military occupation. The debate will also serve as a welcome chance to demonstrate our mounting impatience with sterile "peace" processes that do more harm than good.

As specific as the proposals for the disposition of the Palestine problem which emerge from this session might be, no-one is naive enough to believe that Israel is going to withdraw from the occupied territories on instructions from the General Assembly.

But there is such a thing as international law. There is a U.N. Charter, to which Israel as much as any other United Nations member is bound. There is a Geneva Convention governing the disposal of territories occupied by force. There is a Universal Declaration of Human Rights. And, ultimately, there is the Security Council, where Israel's immunity from prosecution cannot last forever, even if it cannot be ended before Nov. 4, the U.S. election day.

All these mechanisms—some of them a bit rusty—must be oiled up and put into working order by the end of the year. It may be too much to expect universal unanimity from the start. But the important thing is that a start should be made.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I: Prime Minister Menachem Begin yesterday outdid himself in his defiance of Arab and Muslim rights and feelings when he announced that the flags of Arab and Muslim states will not be raised in the city of Jerusalem unless full recognition is accorded the Zionist entity—and that then, these flags would be raised over the embassies of the countries which granted this recognition.

We want to understand Mr. Begin's statements with the minimum of emotionalism. But it is incomprehensible to us that such statements are made at a time when the Egyptian regime is continually saying that President Sadat alone is working for the retrieval of Jerusalem.

Not is it understandable that such statements are being made while there is still an Egyptian negotiator sitting with the Zionist negotiator to discuss the issue of "peace" and that of autonomy.

We can, however, understand why such statements were made immediately after the conclusion of the extraordinary conference of Islamic foreign ministers and less than one week from the conclusion of the Arab Foreign and Economy Ministers' conference, which tried to draw up an Arab economic strategy to confront the enemy.

Briefly speaking, it is a declaration of a boycott not only of the Arabs and Muslims but of peace. It also closes all the paths leading to peace.

It is not a new language which Mr. Begin is using. The man is not short on such words. He has been making the same statements as long as we have known him—as a terrorist before the occupation of Palestine and a prime minister of the enemy government after it.

But as for us Arabs and Muslims, we still do not understand it. We do not want to say that we are not willing to understand, or that we do but will not act according to that understanding, but we simply do not.

AL DUSTOUR: One of the most prominent characteristics of our national march forward is clear government policy and the continuity of work to consolidate the national structure and to achieve the cultural leap forward as a new society, economically and socially.

The prime minister has emphasised before the National Consultative Council that the government will continue to do its duty and shoulder its responsibilities in the light of the instructions of His Majesty King Hussein, our leader, of the principles he has laid down for the government—principles which the last cabinet applied in loyal enthusiasm for the mission and the homeland.

While it has been the fate of this country to lose one of its loyal sons—the late Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf, whom God chose to take to him while we were still in dire need of his help—faith in divine destiny and the homeland and loyalty to the mission come always before all obstacles predicaments.

We are today facing a new phase of the confrontation with the enemy, who is lying in wait for us and is trying to create a new fair accomplice in our occupied lands. He is also planning further aggression and expansion. To cope with the challenges of development and take advantage of the technology of the modern age we must, more than ever before, rally the ranks and pool the resources of the sons of the one homeland behind their inspired leadership and wise government.

Jordan, which has always been faced with great challenges, which devotes itself to defending the Arab World and gives for the Arab Nation generously, is always ready to act as the shield of that nation and its front line. The courageous leadership of King Hussein gives us hope and provides us with determination to continue the march to build an equitable and dignified society.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Painting exhibition

The Department of Culture and Arts, under the patronage of the minister of culture and youth presents an exhibition of paintings by Omar Hamdan. The exhibition is open during office hours and from 4 to 5:30 p.m. at the Art Gallery of the Ministry of Culture and Youth and will run through July 17.

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Pat-pourri

By Pat McDonnell in Damascus

THERE WAS extra excitement when Damascus and Amman travel agents gathered for an annual training session on fares and tickets at British Airways headquarters in Damascus. Behind the stir was the presence of the world's most photographed stewardess, Roz Hanby, who attended the sessions and handed certificates to participants.

It was the first visit to Syria for the celebrated British Airways model, and Damascus travel agents showing her the Old City were Basam Sirajaldin, Tawfiq Jabassini and Ghiath Zakaria. Amman participants were Mohammed Natour, Hassan Saggayar, Salim Hattar and Hussein Ammar also learned more about Ms. Hanby's work with the airlines. She holds the distinction of being the most widely circulated model in advertising the world over—and she's not just a

model, she's a working stewardess. In fact she came to Damascus on a regular British Airways flight, on which she served as chief stewardess.

Ms. Hanby says she's more likely to start her day reading a script than attending a crew briefing, since she was picked from the ranks of British Airways stewardesses to appear as the smiling hostess in its worldwide advertising.

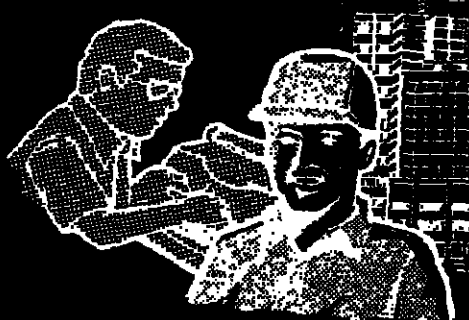
When not working the airlines, she's judging beauty contests, opening air ticket sales shops, and making countless public appearances such as the one at the British Airways-sponsored golf tournament held recently in Beirut.

Roz Hanby gets acquainted with Damascus residents Hassan Khokha, manager of Baker Travel (left) and Gordon Almond, manager of British Airways in Syria.



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To brighten not-at-all heartening picture

Jordan's energy policy planners urge radical measures

By Rami G. Khouri
Special to the Jordan Times

Jordan is caught in an increasingly gloomy energy picture that could have potentially catastrophic consequences if it remains unchanged. The picture is not at all heartening.

In 1979, the country consumed 1.5 million tons of crude oil, which at a cost of \$81 million, was valued at \$1.5 billion. Consumption was 1.55 million tons of oil that cost \$230 million. This year, national oil consumption is projected at 1.6 million tons, at an estimated cost of \$240 million at the 1980 price of \$26.45 per barrel. The price of oil is projected at \$28.45 per barrel, and Saudi Arabia increases its price to \$32.45 per barrel. The decision of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) last year to raise the minimum price of oil to \$32 a barrel, Jordan's oil bill could go over \$300 million.

In the next five years, national oil demand will continue to rise as several large industries enter service (such as the new Rashidiya plant and the expanded cement factory, and phosphate mines). Tens of thousands of small-size industries are being established with the aim of consuming machinery to reduce the need for labour.

Combine with changing oil prices, the centrally heated cars, more automobiles and higher per person consumption — to drive up oil imports at a sharp rate almost as sharp as annual increase in oil of 22 per cent during the last five years. During the last five years, annual oil consumption increased at the slower rate of 10 per cent — a high figure indeed, but one that must be considered realistic given the high rate of growth in Jordan's economy. Oil consumption at the most modest rate of 10 per cent a year, Jordan will over three million tons of oil by 1985, costing about \$400 million a year at an average of \$40 a barrel. If consumption is slightly higher and the price of oil increases at the

Increased domestic consumption of energy has combined with steadily rising world oil prices during the past five years to force a major assessment of how Jordan uses and pays for its energy.

objectives which it can meet by having the resources of a permanent organisation, staff and budget.

Two World Bank missions have been to Jordan to help the government formulate a national energy plan, but Mr. Nsour is pessimistic that any easy solutions will be found.

"The main elements of a national energy policy have been clear and obvious for a long time," he said. These include accelerating oil exploration in the country (now being done by the Natural Resources Authority), speeding up plans to exploit available oil shale deposits and making use of alternative energy sources, such as solar and wind power.

"In the long run, beyond the 1990s, we must also look into the option of using nuclear power,

though this can only be done on a regional basis by which Jordan operates nuclear power plants jointly with such other Arab states as Syria, Iraq or Saudi Arabia," he adds.

The best policy would be conservation of energy, but the most effective tool to conserve energy — higher prices — is difficult to use because prices in Jordan are already at a high level, after the retail price increases of this year. Therefore Jordan must make more efficient use of the energy it is already consuming, by using more efficient machinery and equipment and choosing building materials that conserve energy.

The same note is struck by Mr. Sa'ad Tal, general manager of the Jordan Petroleum Refinery Company Ltd., owners of the country's sole oil refinery. He told the Jordan Times that Jordan has to make better use of the fuels it consumes, particularly in the transport sector. This sector has been increasing its fuel consumption at the highest rate of any sector of the economy, and last year accounted for a full 50 per cent of oil consumption in Jordan. In comparison, heating used eight per cent of Jordan's imported oil, electricity generation used 14 per cent, industry used 15 per cent and domestic users took seven per cent.

In the transport sector, cars accounted for 34 per cent of oil consumption, freight (trucks) used 40 per cent, aircraft used 23 per cent and railways used 3 per cent. The sharp increase in private car use should be curtailed, Mr. Tal suggests, by a large increase in the national bus network. There are only 500 buses in the entire country today, while there is room for at least another 1,000 buses, whose introduction into the transport system could offer travellers an alternative to driving their own cars. Similar fuel savings could be made by increasing the efficiency of cargo trucks by making small modifications to their suspension systems to allow them to carry larger loads.

If the public transport system were better organised and more extensive, Mr. Tal says, the price of gasoline could be increased to curtail consumption and reduce private car use.

The whole pricing structure of energy in Jordan remains without a clear, fixed policy. Until 1975, the government paid no subsidy on energy costs, passing on the full cost of gasoline, kerosene and heating oil to the consumer. By 1976, as OPEC prices were increasing rapidly, the government had to step in and pay a JD 3 million subsidy to keep retail prices from rising too sharply. In 1977, the subsidy was still only JD 4 million, but it shot up in 1978 to JD 20 million and again to JD 27 million last year, reflecting the dilemma of a government which found itself having to increase its subsidy on fuels every time OPEC raised the price of oil. Last year, Mr. Tal says, Jordan started the year by buying oil from Saudi Arabia at \$15 per barrel. In June, the price was \$18.50 a barrel, and in November it rose to \$24 a barrel. By January of this year, it had reached \$26.45 a barrel, and the April OPEC increase forced Jordan to pay \$28.45 a barrel for all the oil it buys from Saudi Arabia which is pumped to the Zarqa refinery via the 1,213-km-long Trans-Arabian Pipeline (Tapline).

In the sixties and early 70s, transit fees from Saudi Arabian oil passing through Jordanian territory via Tapline to Syria and Lebanon helped to offset Jordan's oil import bill, but the reduction in Tapline deliveries to Syria and Lebanon from 500,000 barrels a day to 65,000 barrels a day today has sent Jordan's transit fees plummeting, from a high of \$13 million a year to \$3.2 million last year.

The government will have to pay over JD 30 million this year to subsidise retail energy sales to consumers, though the level of subsidies is as much a political as an economic question, Mr. Nsour says. The government can absorb a small oil price increase, but a sharp rise of more than one or two dollars a barrel must be passed on in part to consumers.

Mr. Tal adds that the aim is to reach a point where subsidies can be phased out altogether except for oil products that are essential for development, such as fuel oil, needed by industries and for electricity generation.

It is also important to subsidise fuels required by fixed-income and low-income people, such as the kerosene used to heat homes, Mr. Tal notes. Therefore the retail price of gasoline for cars has increased most sharply recently, while kerosene and fuel oil prices

have risen relatively less. It is still too early to see what effect the price increases will have on consumption, Mr. Tal says, though he adds that it was imperative that retail prices in Jordan rose sharply during the past two years to reach close to the international level, from where any new price increases can be phased in gradually in line with future OPEC price increases.

The only thing that Jordan can do in the long run, Mr. Tal says, is to institute a crash programme of exploiting alternative energy sources. He notes that there are only about 10,000 home solar water heaters in use in the country today, while there should be several hundred thousand of them, both to heat water and heat homes. Instead of paying JD 30 million a year to subsidise the price of imported oil, why doesn't the government spend this JD 30 million to subsidise a solar heating industry in Jordan, Mr. Tal asks. The government could make it mandatory for all new buildings to install solar heaters, which would be a prerequisite to getting a construction license.

He also thinks the oil exploration programme in Jordan is moving along too slowly, given that all indications point to the probability of oil being available somewhere in the country.

Other energy sources, such as hydroelectric power from the King Talal and Maqarin dams, wind power, geothermal energy



Sa'ad Tal

and the like, have limited potential. Only exploiting known reserves of shale-bearing rocks and tar sands could be envisioned on a large scale. But this is at least ten years away, and could only meet a modest part of Jordan's total power requirements, given the high population growth rate and the trend towards an industrialising economy and a more energy-consuming lifestyle of



Ali Nsour

individual homes full of electrical appliances.

One of the problems Jordan faces in trying to formulate a coherent long-term national energy policy is that there is no constant pattern of energy use increases. The country experiences sudden surges in power requirements. There was one such increase in 1975-77, as Jordan's indigenous economic development coincided with an influx of people from war-torn Lebanon. Another sharp increase in electricity demand will take place as the potash and chemical fertiliser plants come into service in the coming two years. Any regional political developments could result suddenly in an influx of people into the country, followed by a new burst in energy use. All these factors, Mr. Tal says, make it extremely difficult to plan ahead and anticipate national energy requirements.

Trying to offset the cost of oil imports by increasing Jordanian exports is one strategy that is discussed, but it seems to be a losing battle in view of existing trade patterns. Last year, Jordan exported goods worth JD 82.5 million, and imported goods worth JD 589.5 million, leaving a trade deficit of JD 507 million. Even with the estimated additional exports of potash, chemical fertiliser, phosphates and fresh vegetables from the Jordan Valley in the next five years, Jordan's total exports are unlikely to rise above JD 300 million in the 1980s, by which time oil imports alone would require that much money, let alone imports of consumer items, capital goods and food.

"The cost of importing oil will always be a burden to Jordan unless radical policies are implemented soon," says Mr. Tal, who adds dolefully, "If we look around the world and are honest with ourselves, we'd have to classify states according to those that are living, barely living or slowly dying."

TODAY'S WEATHER

It will continue rather hot, with northwesterly moderate winds. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

Aqaba	26	41
Deserts	23	42
Jordan Valley	25	40

	Overnight		Daytime	
	Low	High	Low	High
Amman	22	34	34	40

The high temperature in Amman on Tuesday was 34, while that in Aqaba was 40.

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People ...in the news

JORDAN IS soon to receive a welcome visit from a native daughter who has moved to Britain — and has definitely done well there.

Madiha Madfa'i of the British Broadcasting Corporation's Arabic Service is to visit Jordan, Syria and Egypt on a working visit beginning on July 19.

Madiha, who has been with the Arabic Service for many years, specialises in news and current affairs. She is planning to conduct a series of interviews with Arab officials during her tour. Madiha is the daughter of the late Rashid Madfa'i, who was interior minister and minister of defence in Jordan for many years. She is married to fellow broadcaster, Mr. Nadim Nassar, who comes from Birzeit in the occupied West Bank. Now that her two children are growing up, Madiha — who has a degree in journalism from the American University in Cairo — is taking a post-graduate course in international affairs at the University of London.

Madiha Madfa'i's tour begins in Egypt on July 19.



Dr. Subhi Al Qasem



Madiha Madfa'i

She will be in Syria from July 23-31 and in Jordan from August 1-9.

THE DEAN of the Faculty of Agriculture at the University of Jordan, Dr. Subhi Al Qasem, has been attending at Cambridge University a five-day conference on water resources and rural development.

The conference was organised by the natural resources advisers group of the Overseas Development Administration, at Magdalene College, from July 6-11.

Delegates from a number of countries discussed the use of water for food and drinking, and for sewage disposal. Other issues studied included the value of different kinds of irrigation systems for food crops, the complexities of fish farming, regulations for the control of effluents and preserving the environment.

British consultants were on hand on the final day of the conference to discuss their work overseas and the expertise they can offer.

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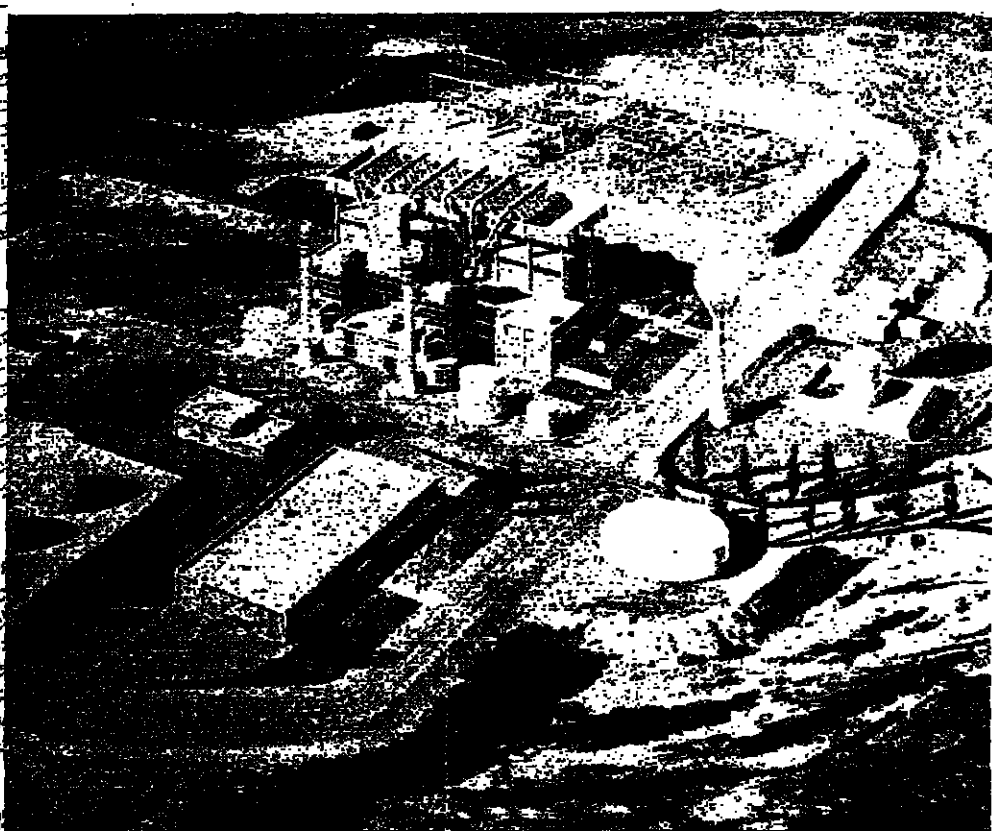
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AMMAN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

Company	Par Value	Number Traded	High	Low	Closing Price
Petroleum Refinery Co.	JD 5,000	1,260	8,950	8,900	8,950
Cement Factories	JD 10,000	265	17,650	17,550	17,550
Invest Bank	JD 1,000	105	2,160	2,160	2,160
Bank of Jordan	JD 1,000	1,100	1,510	1,510	1,510
Bank of Development and Investment	JD 1,000	720	3,750	3,750	3,750
Bank of Commerce	JD 1,000	1,033	1,440	1,440	1,440
Bank of Industry	JD 1,000	501	1,850	1,850	1,850
Bank of Agriculture	JD 1,000	270	1,220	1,210	1,220
Bank of Social and Economic Development	JD 1,000	2,445	3,110	3,100	3,100
Bank of Trade and Commerce	JD 5,000	310	5,440	5,440	5,440
Bank of Finance	JD 1,000	200	2,070	2,070	2,070
Bank of Insurance	JD 1,000	700	1,430	1,430	1,430
Bank of Savings and Investments Co.	JD 1,000	100	1,310	1,310	1,310
Bank of Real Estate	JD 5,000	50	10,000	10,000	10,000
Bank of Insurance Co. Ltd.	JD 1,000	9,882	1,830	1,830	1,830
Bank of Commerce and Industry	JD 1,000	2,800	0,930	0,920	0,920
Bank of Hotels Co.	JD 1,000	300	0,940	0,940	0,940
Bank of Investment	JD 1,000	760	0,700	0,700	0,700
Bank of Textile and Weaving Co.	JD 1,000	4,700	2,100	2,080	2,080
Bank of Steel Industry	JD 1,000				

Traded on Tuesday, July 15, 1980:

Value of shares traded: 27,501

Investment Development Bonds

Company	Par Value	Number Traded	Volume Traded	High	Low
Bank of Commerce	JD 10,000	280	2,800	10,000	10,000

Economic News Briefs

Kuwait rejects oil as political tool

KUWAIT, July 15 (R) — Kuwait will not use its oil as a weapon in the Arabs' fight against Israel because the consequences are impossible to predict, Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad said in an interview published yesterday.

Sheikh Sabah said Kuwait would be prepared to withdraw its massive deposits of money in the West as a means of political pressure if they could be invested securely elsewhere.

The minister told the Kuwaiti newspaper *Al Qabas* he did not believe in using the oil weapon "because it is a two-edged weapon and no one can predict what the consequences might be." He added that Kuwait was "ready to withdraw deposits from around the world, but I just need a country which would give guarantees for our deposits."

Kuwait's surplus oil revenues, estimated as likely to total more than \$60 billion by the end of this year, are mostly invested in the United States and other Western industrialised nations.

Sheikh Sabah said in an interview, reported by the state-run Kuwait News Agency, that alternative investment opportunities were limited.

"We cannot find any Arab project ready for implementation because there is no planning... for instance we have a development fund of more than one billion dollars but this has not been paid out because there is no planning, no projects, either Arab, African, or Islamic," he said.

Sheikh Sabah said Arab oil-producing countries were unlikely to sell crude oil to other Arab states at special low prices. He said oil prices were decided by the 13-nation Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) but added that the oil producers would help other Arab states "through various ways and channels".

Portugal renews oil exploration scheme

LISBON, July 15 (R) — The World Bank is to provide finance for a seismic survey of the Portuguese coast in the search for off-shore oilfields, World Bank Vice-President Roger Chaufoeur said yesterday.

World Bank officials said earlier efforts to find oil off the Portuguese coast had been abandoned because the low cost of crude at the time of the previous exploration did not justify heavy investment.

Now that the cost of oil had risen steeply the Portuguese state oil company Petrolgal had resumed offshore surveys, and had found several areas north of Lisbon which might justify the drilling of test wells, the officials added. No oil was found in earlier exploration off the coast of Portugal.

The officials said the bank, which has put up \$524 million for various projects in Portugal since 1976, would also finance efforts to save oil by reducing refinery losses.

Kuwaiti bank syndicates \$60m loan to Brazil

KUWAIT, July 15 (R) — Brazilian Trade and Industry Minister Joao Camillo De Oliveira Penna left Kuwait last night after a three-day visit during which he signed a \$60 million bank loan agreement.

The Kuwait Foreign Trading, Contracting and Investment Company, a Kuwaiti merchant bank, arranged the eight-year

syndicated loan for the Brazilian government development bank (Banco Nacional Do Desenvolvimento Economico), a Brazilian embassy spokesman said.

Eight Arab or Arab-affiliated banks provided the loan, which will be used for development projects in Brazil, the spokesman said.

During his stay, Mr. De Oliveira Penna also met Kuwaiti business leaders and discussed with Kuwaiti Commerce and Industry Minister Abdul Wahab Yousef Al Nafisi ways of promoting trade relations between the two countries.

OPEC to increase Fund to \$20b

MANILA, Philippines, July 15 (AP) — The Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) has decided to increase the OPEC Fund from \$4 billion to \$20 billion for the next four years to assist developing countries, United Arab Emirates Oil Minister Manu Said Al Otaibah said yesterday.

The minister arrived Saturday on a four-day official visit to the Philippines. He also announced his country will urge OPEC heads of government scheduled to meet in Baghdad in November "to increase the Fund's capital, to reach maybe \$100 billion or more in the coming years." He did not give further details.

The U.A.E., he said, feels it is the duty of OPEC to come to the rescue of developing countries badly affected by the rocketing cost of oil, and he challenged developed countries to put up a similar fund to help poor countries meet the rising cost of industrial goods and technology from the West.

Saudia to maintain oil production level

BEIRUT, July 15 (R) — Saudi Foreign Minister Saud Al Faisal has said his country will maintain its present level of oil production until the end of the year.

In the first official Saudi statement on production levels from June, Prince Saud was quoted by the Lebanese newspaper *An Nahar* as saying Saudi Arabia's production policy would not change. "It was decided previously that the current production level would continue until the end of this year," he said.

Saudi Arabia had said earlier that the current rate of production of 9.5 million barrels a day was subject to a review every three months. No new production levels have yet been announced for the three months from July to September.

Prince Saud opposed giving some Arab states preferential oil prices. He said that would only upset the price structures of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries. "Saudi Arabia has presented proposals for financial support for those countries and I believe that this is the sound way," he added.

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

U.S. dollar	290.50/292.50	French franc	71.80/72.20
U.K. sterling	690.20/694.20	Dutch guilder	152.20/153.10
West German mark	166.50/167.50	Swedish crown	70.60/71.00
Swiss franc	180.90/182.00	Belgian franc	103.90/104.50
Italian lire		Japanese yen	
(for every 100)	35.00/35.20	(for every 100)	133.00/133.80

Capital investments urged for S. Africa's surplus

JOHANNESBURG, July 15 (R) — South Africa, enjoying sturdy economic growth despite social unrest, is being urged by some of its bankers and economists to use its surplus money to sharply increase imports.

Experts interviewed here said the country, whose wealth has been boosted by gold, should especially increase imports of equipment to build up industrial strength for the future.

The experts predict that South Africa's economy will show a net growth of six per cent this year. This compares with 3.5 per cent 10 years ago. It contrasts sharply with gloomy forecasts for the growth of most industrial Western nations.

The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) is at present predicting an average growth rate of only around one per cent for 1980, compared with three per cent last year, for its 24 industrial member-countries.

South Africa is the world's biggest gold producer and the high prices fetched for the metal in recent years have helped push the

economy into its strong growth pattern. The gold price has averaged \$593 an ounce so far this year compared with \$307 last year.

This has more than cushioned oil imports, while coal, platinum and other strategic minerals mined here have all shown higher rates of export.

Until recent months the upswing was confined largely to the gold and coal mining industries, but now the manufacturing and private sectors have begun to move ahead strongly.

South Africa, however, is suffering from inflation problems like most other nations, and economists here say this will be the biggest headache for the authorities over the next six to 12 months.

South Africa's present rate of inflation at 14.1 per cent on an annual basis is just below the 14.5 per cent average inflation rate of its major trading partners, according to official estimates.

Key indicators of economic activity such as consumption, investments, production, employment and imports are all rising strongly.

Midland to buy 51% Crocker National Corp.

LONDON, July 15 (R) — Britain's Midland Bank today announced it had reached preliminary agreement to buy 51 per cent of the Crocker National Corporation, holding company for the United States' 14th largest bank.

The Midland, Britain's third largest bank, plans to acquire a controlling interest in Crocker for about \$820 million in cash, a spokesman said. Midland would tender for existing shares as well as injecting new capital.

Earlier today, Crocker Chairman Thomas R. Wilcox told Reuters from his San Francisco home that the agreement was the result of Crocker's need for additional capital to expand as well as the Midland's well-known aspiration to invest in a North American financial enterprise.

He emphasised the preliminary nature of the agreement. Approval by the directors and shareholders of both companies and by U.S. authorities could take a year or more.

Midland has assets exceeding \$46 billion while those of Crocker, described by Mr. Wilcox as the most profitable bank in California,

were \$16.1 billion. A Midland spokesman said the British bank is a million shares of Crocker stock and to buy 51 per cent of the bank.

Midland had acquired a 51 per cent stake in the bank, which would be a major move into the United States for some years, its negotiators said.

Its negotiations with Crocker, which was founded in 1854, were said to be well advanced.

Britain's three main financial banks, Bank of England, National Westminster Bank and the National Westminster Bank, have North American subsidiaries.

The New National Bank of New York, which has 430 million dollars in assets, is one of the largest banks in the United States.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON, July 15 (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at the close of trading on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets today.

One sterling	2.3715/25	U.S. dollar	
One U.S. dollar	1.1528/31	Canadian dollar	
	1.7470/80	West German marks	
	1.9098/9108	Dutch guilders	
	1.6085/6100	Swiss francs	
	27.95/97	Belgian francs	
	4.0585/0600	French francs	
	831.50/832.00	Italian lire	
	219.25/40	Japanese yen	
	4.1280/90	Swedish crowns	
	4.8170/90	Norwegian crowns	
	5.4270/85	Danish crowns	
One ounce of gold	620.00/622.00	U.S. dollars	

LONDON STOCK MARK

LONDON, July 15 (R) — Stock prices closed firm following demand in a thin market, dealers said. At 1500 the FT ind up 7.5 at 497.2.

The feature in equities was the fall in Midland Bank from 370p on news it is proposing to acquire a controlling interest in Crocker National Corp of Los Angeles. Government rose half a point or more helped by treasury claims that supply is under control, dealers added.

Gold shares declined with the bullion price while U.S. Canadian shares were generally higher.

The better than expected June trade figures led to an extension of earlier gains in after hours dealings, dealers said. Oils were active, with rises ranging to 14p while ICI industrial shares higher adding 8p. Rank Organisation touched a 168p on further consideration of its interim results announced yesterday but rallied to close only 4p off at 174.

In mixed banks, Midland steadied to close 19p down.

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FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1980

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Forget romantic and domestic matters today and put your concentration and attention upon working out a specific plan that will give you many benefits in the future.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Put aside recreation for and engage in career matters that are important to welfare. Be careful of outsiders.

TURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Take steps to improve appearance and make a fine impression on others. Show your finest talents to the fore.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Have talks with close ties earning new plans and come to the right decisions. Neglect business matters.

SCORPIO (June 22 to July 21) Keep busy at work that can give you added income in the days ahead. Be cooperative with others.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) New ideas you have can be more practical if you analyze them accurately. This is a fine day for you.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Take extra time to put business affairs in better order. Be sure not to lose temper with anyone today.

SAGITTARIUS (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) You have many duties to perform now, so postpone less important activities for the being, and get them done.

CAPRICORN (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Long talks with friends about fine new arrangements for the future. Social things are best in the evening.

AQUARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Make sure you any promises you have made and handle all duties apply to you. Be logical.

PISCES (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Be sure to complete work left undone before taking on a new assignment. Be encouraging to others.

ARIES (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Know what your possibilities are and how best to handle them. Be kind understanding of others.

SCORPIO (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Good day to confer with clients and clear up any possible misunderstanding them. Take it easy tonight.

JORDAN TIMES SPORTS ROUNDUP

Olympic committee chooses 8th president today

MOSCOW, July 15 (R) — Mr. Juan Antonio Samaranch, the Spanish industrialist who is now ambassador in Moscow, and Canadian lawyer Mr. James Worrall are the leading candidates in the election tomorrow for the next president of the International Olympic Committee (IOC).

Nominations for the top post in the Olympic world closed tonight with these two experienced candidates seen by delegates as the only serious contenders for the eight-year term that begins after the Moscow Games.

Lord Killanin, the Irish peer who has presided over the IOC for eight stormy years, has refused members' appeals to stand again. He insists that fresh blood is needed to guide the Olympic movement out of the chaos following the widespread boycott of the Moscow Games.

Mr. Samaranch, who will be 60 on Thursday, was a former boxer and roller hockey player. He has been a member of the IOC since 1966. He was head of the Spanish team at the 1956 winter games at Cortina and the 1960 games at Rome.

During his two years in Moscow, he has been an important link between the IOC and the Soviet organising committee. Despite his right-wing political position at home, delegates say he seems assured of the votes of the socialist states.

Mr. Worrall, 60 years, born at Inshury, England, represented Canada as a 400-metre and relay runner in the 1934 Commonwealth Games. In the 1936 Berlin Olympics, he was the Canadian captain and flag-bearer.

The 1.78-metre tall Toronto Corporation lawyer was chief de mission for the Canadian Olympic team in 1956 and 1960, president of the Canadian Olympic Association from 1964 to 1968 and was elected to IOC membership in 1967.

He was an IOC vice-president during the Montreal Games four years ago, when the Canadian government's exclusion of the Taiwan team, an African boycott and enormous budget and construction problems caused difficult liaison problems.

Mr. Worrall has been deprived of a power base during the past two years while not a member of the IOC executive. Delegates say he has been strongly supported by Commonwealth members and others from the American continent, although there is strong Latin sentiment for Mr. Samaranch.

Mr. Marc Hodler, 61, president of the International Ski Federation (FIS), is another candidate. He has considerable European support but is regarded as having only an outside chance. An international lawyer who has headed the IOC legal com-

mission in recent years, Mr. Hodler was a member of the Swiss Alpine ski team when he was 20. A serious accident while training for the 1948 world championships ended his competitive career.

He continued to ski, but turned increasingly to technical and organisation tasks. He has been president of FIS since 1951 and was elected to the IOC in 1963.

His success in promoting world skiing is perhaps his greatest draw-back among IOC leaders. There are many who look down on winter sports and the spread of professionalism in the Alpine ski world has strained its relations with the Olympic movement.

Mr. Hodler has told members that he would resign from FIS if elected to head the IOC.

Norway's Jan Stenbo, 59, a former tennis and hockey competitor who was seen as an ideal European candidate, has announced that he will support Mr. Hodler.

Count Jean de Beaumont, now 76, and Lord Killanin's main opponent eight years ago, and Mr. Willi Daume, of West Germany were earlier thought to be candidates. But they have withdrawn, largely because of the repercussions over the boycott campaign against the Moscow Games.

The election will take place tomorrow afternoon and the IOC session will be adjourned briefly to allow Lord Killanin to introduce his successor publicly.

The new president will be the eighth in Olympic history.

Grand Prix racing champ retires

MILAN, July 15 (R) — South African Jody Scheckter, world champion racing driver, said today that he will retire at the end of the current Grand Prix season.

Scheckter, 30, said he will honour his commitment to the Ferrari team until then.

He said he was quitting because "in motor racing to be successful you must give 110 per cent. I no longer have that 110 per cent commitment."

Bulgarian sets new record in discus

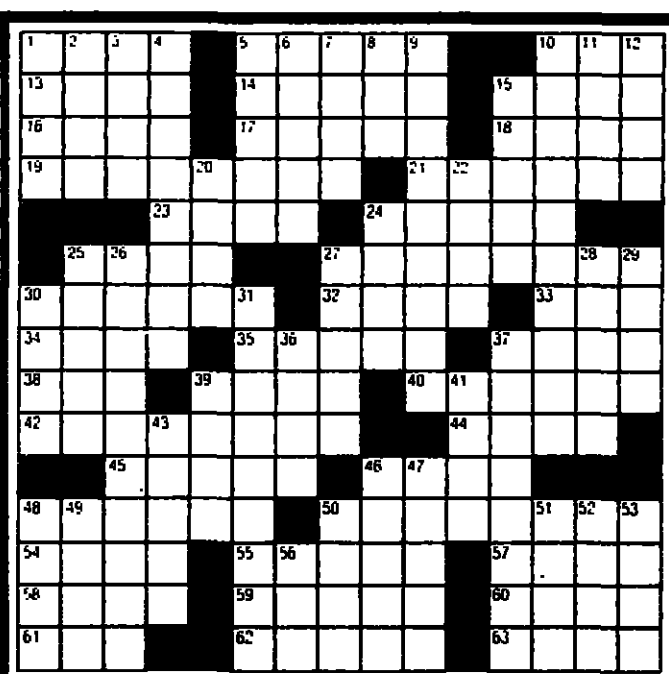
SOFIA, July 15 (R) — Bulgaria's Maria Vegova Petkova set a women's world discus record of 71.80 metres at the Bulgarian athletics championships here. It bettered by 30 centimetres the previous record set in May by East German Evelin Jahl.

THE Daily Crossword by Marion Moeser

ACROSS	25 Meat-broiling instrument	48 Menacing phrase	11 Cartoonist Peter
1 Make a misstep	27 Untroubled	50 Disney musical	12 "The Man"
5 Devoutness	30 Wreath	54 Extinct birds	15 Cross-stroke
10 As I — saying	32 Tuberous plants	55 Valley of vine grapes	20 Comics "Boob Mc—"
13 Radames' beloved	33 Old melody	57 Scouring places	22 Olympian
14 Lack of interest	34 Exactly night	58 Singer	24 Spice
15 Type	35 Cleanse	59 Type of angle	25 Piggy fare
16 Impetuous	37 Go off the deep end	60 Thrash	26 Castles in the air
17 On the subject of	38 — du Diable	61 Legal point	27 Omit
18 Sicilian province	39 Trick	62 Short or rehearsal	28 Parts of the house
19 Plate's lost island	42 He who has been around	63 Toning-up spots	29 Ogled
21 Forgive	44 Does sums	64 Cuman dance	30 Andrews Sisters, for example
23 Eleonora of the stage	45 Cuban	65 Item in the red	31 Snoozed
24 Cune	46 Item in the red		32 Confused

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

POPE	ATL	APR	APR
APR	ATL	APR	APR
APR	ATL	APR	APR
APR	ATL	APR	APR
APR	ATL	APR	APR
APR	ATL	APR	APR
APR	ATL	APR	APR
APR	ATL	APR	APR
APR	ATL	APR	APR
APR	ATL	APR	APR



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GOREN BRIDGE

CHARLES H. GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF
1980 by Chicago Tribune

vulnerable. South deals.
NORTH
♠ J96
♥ QJ4
♦ KQJ1063
♣ 2

EAST
♠ A52
♥ 1053
♦ A98
♣ K1087

SOUTH
♠ KQ1083
♥ A82
♦ 754
♣ AQ

Adding:
West North East
Pass 2 0 Pass

Pass 3 4 Pass
Pass Pass Pass
Pass Pass Pass

Lead: Two of ♠.

requires great restraint
to give partner an
adequate ruff when he has
a diamond. But to be a suc-
cessful defender, you have to
have the broad view of the
game. If it is ob-
vious that the ruff alone will
not win the contract, you
must try to formulate a plan
to net your side the re-
quired number of defensive

tricks. South reached
a normal auction, and
elected to lead his
diamond, even
though that suit had been bid

at his left. It was obvious to
all at the table that the lead
had to be a singleton, and a
careless defender in the East
seat would win the ace of
diamonds and return the
suit, giving his partner a ruff.
That would hand the contract
to declarer.

South would win any
return by West and drive out
the ace of spades. West
would be unable to ruff the
third round of diamonds, and
that suit would provide
declarer with all the discards
he needed.

Since South was marked
with exactly five trumps on
the bidding (he would have
bid three no trump, not four
spades, had he started with a
four-card suit, or rebid a six-
card suit at his second turn),
East realized that giving his
partner an immediate ruff
was not urgent. The defenders
had to find a fourth trick, and
that could only come from
the ace of clubs or hearts, or
the king of hearts. If West
held an ace, the defense
would always be able to take
four tricks. But if West held
the king of hearts, it was
vital to attack that suit
before declarer could draw
trumps.

East shifted to a heart at
trick two, and declarer's
goose was cooked. The
defenders had to get a heart
trick, and when East regained
the lead with the ace of
spades, he gave his partner a
ruff to complete a well-
planned defense.

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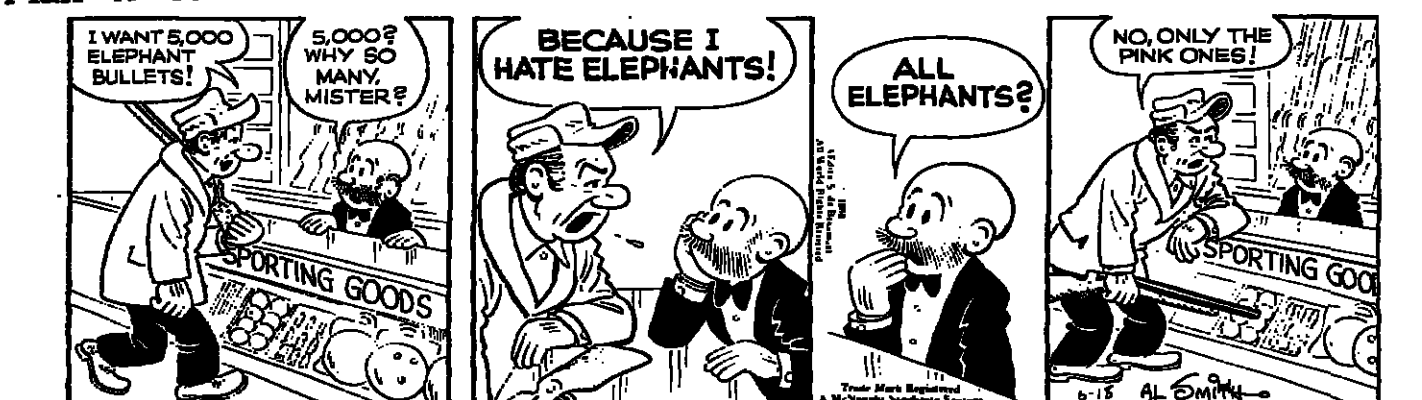
Peanuts



Andy Capp



Mutt 'n' Jeff



JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3

5:30 Koran
5:45 Corion
6:00 Children's Programme
6:40 Religious talk
7:00 Ramadan's puzzle
7:15 Arab comedy series
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Religious series
9:30 Arab series
10:30 Religious programme

CHANNEL 6

6:30 French Programme
7:00 News in French
7:30 News in Hebrew
8:30 Comedy
9:30 The Next Step Beyond
10:00 News in English
10:15 The Duke of Hazard

RADIO JORDAN

7:00 Sign on
7:30 Morning Show
7:30 News Bulletin
7:40 Morning Show
8:00 News Bulletin
8:30 Morning Show
9:30 30 Minute Theatre
11:00 Sign off
12:00 Sign on and News Headlines
12:05 RadioJug
13:00 News Summary
13:05 RadioJug
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Music
14:30 Country Music
15:00 Concert Hour
16:00 News Summary
16:30 Easy Listening
16:30 Old Favorites
17:00 Talking Points
17:30 RadioJug
18:00 News Summary
18:05 Apple, Vegetables, Minerals
19:00 News Desk (News Bulletin, Press Review, News Reports)
19:10 News Reports
19:30 Disco
20:30 Evening Show
21:00 News Summary
21:05 Evening Show
21:57 News Headlines
22:00 Sign off

AMMAN AIRPORT

ARRIVALS:

7:00 Cairo (EA)
8:30 Jeddah
8:55 Agaba
9:10 Larnaca (CY)
9:15 Kuwait
9:30 Muscat, Dubai
10:00 Beirut
12:05 Kuwait (KAC)
13:00 Bucharest, Larnaca (Taron)
14:00 Jeddah (SDI)
15:25 Cairo (EA)
16:05 Cairo
17:30 Brussels, Geneva
18:10 Copenhagen, Athens
18:15 Cairo
18:15 Dubai
19:30 Kuwait
19:30 Bangkok, Abu Dhabi
19:45 Beirut (MEA)
20:30 Frankfurt, Munich, Damascus (LH)
20:30 Baghdad (IA)
21:05 London (BA)

DEPARTURES:

7:00 Agaba
8:05 Cairo (EA)
9:30 Beirut (MEA)
10:10 Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)
10:10 Larnaca (CY)
10:30 Abu Dhabi, Dubai
11:00 Rome
11:00 New York
12:00 London
12:30 Cairo
14:00 Kuwait (KAC)
14:00 Kuwait
14:15 Larnaca, Bucharest (Taron)
15:00 Jeddah (SDI)
16:25 Cairo (EA)
17:30 Beirut
18:15 Bahrain, Doha
20:45 Kuwait
21:00 Jeddah
21:15 Baghdad
21:15 Doha
23:00 Baghdad (IA)

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DOCTORS:
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Jameel Juhdi Maragha (761-49)
Munirah Khaznah Katibah (23546/41277)
6464:
Ahmed Bashawi

BBC RADIO

GMT

06:00 Newsday
06:30 Country style
06:45 Financial News: Reflection
05:00 World News, 24 Hours: News Summary
05:45 The World Today
06:00 Newsday
06:30 Jazz for the Aiding
07:00 World News, 24 Hours: News Summary
07:30 Lake One
07:45 Report on Religion
08:00 World News, Reflection
08:15 On the Lighter Side
08:30 Brain of Britain 1980
09:00 World News, British Press Review
09:15 The World Today
09:30 Financial News: Look Ahead
09:45 Tony Maiti Request Show
10:15 Coming Up for the Air
10:30 Queen Mother's Birthday
11:00 World News, News about Britain
11:15 Lake One
11:30 Nature Notebook
11:40 The Farming World
12:00 Radio Newcast
12:15 Thirty Minute Theatre: Detective
12:45 Sports Round-up
13:00 World News, 24 Hours: News Summary
13:30 Around of Vision
14:15 Win/Wednesday
14:30 Strictly Instrumental
15:00 Radio Newcast
15:15 Outlook
16:00 World News, Commentary
16:15 What Makes a Champion
16:45 The World Today
17:00 World News, Book Choice
17:10 Book and Dancer's Choice
17:45 Sports Round-up
18:00 World News: News about Britain

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GMT

06:30 The Breakfast Show
06:30 News, pop music, features, listener questions
17:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analysis
17:30 Duetline
18:00 Special English: news, feature "Space and Man"
18:30 News Music USA
19:00 News Roundup: report, opinion, analysis
19:30 VOI Magazine: American science, culture, letters
20:00 Special English: news
20:15 Music USA (Jazz)
21:00 VOI World Report
22:00 News, Correspondents' reports, background features, media comments, analysis

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Fire headquarters 22890

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Released U.S. hostage has multiple sclerosis

WIESBADEN, West Germany, July 15 (R) — Released U.S. Tehran embassy hostage Mr. Richard Queen has multiple sclerosis, his American doctors told a press conference here today.

Mr. Queen, released on the orders of Iranian revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini last week after 281 days in the hands of militants, developed the symptoms during his captivity in Tehran, the doctors said in a statement.

Dr. Jerome Michael Korcak, a senior U.S. State Department physician, told reporters Mr. Queen's symptoms over the last eight months included numbness, abnormal sensations in his upper body, nausea, vomiting and imbalance.

Dr. Korcak said multiple sclerosis was a disease of unknown cause and had widely varying effects on patients. In some cases it was only a mild and transient illness, he said.

Mr. Queen was flown to Zurich last Friday after doctors who examined him in Tehran urged Ayatollah Khomeini to let him free for humanitarian reasons. He

entered the U.S. air force hospital in Wiesbaden for tests on Sunday. The statement said Mr. Queen, 28, would be returning to the United States in the next few days and would resume his duties as a foreign service officer as soon as his health permitted.

Asked whether the disease, which affects the muscular and nervous system, could have been triggered by the conditions under which Mr. Queen was held, Dr. Korcak replied: "We have no indication of that."

He said Mr. Queen first developed the symptoms of multiple sclerosis last December, about one month after militant students overran the U.S. embassy and took its personnel hostage to demand the return of the deposed Shah.

Dr. Korcak said it was well known that stress played a part in the clinical development of multiple sclerosis but added:

"Whether the conditions in Iran did that, it has been impossible to prove."

"Mr. Queen's physicians have every hope that he will be among that group of patients who have mild and transient manifestations of the illness," the physician added.

Red Cross officials who visited the 50 hostages inside the occupied American mission in Tehran in early April said one or two captives were depressed but made no mention of the more serious symptoms outlined today.

Mr. Queen was U.S. vice-consul at the Tehran embassy, a post which he had held for only six months before the mission was occupied.

Iran has said his release was an exceptional measure and has ruled out any imminent release for the 49 other embassy hostages or the three U.S. diplomats held at the Iranian foreign ministry.

Billy Carter a Libyan 'agent'

WASHINGTON, July 15 (Agencies) — After receiving almost a quarter of a million dollars from Libya, Mr. Billy Carter, brother of the president, is officially a foreign agent for that country.

By signing a consent order agreeing to register Monday, President Carter's outspoken younger brother resolved a civil suit by the U.S. Justice Department and avoided any legal penalties or fines.

While denying any wrongdoing, he revealed that he has received \$220,000 dollars from Libya as partial payment on a \$500,000 loan he said he requested in return for his services during the past two years. He had also received some personal gifts.

The registration statement said Mr. Billy Carter isn't currently involved in any activities on behalf of Libya and has none under consideration.

In a complaint filed in federal court, the government said Mr. Billy Carter "undertook a prop-

aganda campaign" for Libya in this country and acted in a variety of ways "to promote Libyan foreign policy objectives."

The younger Carter was unavailable for comment yesterday, and White House officials said President Carter would have no comment.

At the Republican national convention in Detroit, U.S. Senator William Roth called the revelations "absolutely outrageous." He said he will seek a full investigation by the Senate government affairs committee to determine if "as an undisclosed agent for the Libyan government, Mr. Billy Carter has had improper influence on government policy."

Mr. Billy Carter's links with Libya have aroused controversy since he visited Tripoli in 1978 and later escorted visiting Libyan officials around Atlanta, Georgia.

He said at the time his aim was to increase trade between the United States and the government of Colonel Muammar Qadhafi.

He denied press reports that there were plans to set up a corporation funneling Libyan investment funds into the U.S.

The foreign agents registration act requires anyone accepting money from a foreign government or business to register as an agent and disclose activities in the U.S. on behalf of that government or business.

Among the personal gifts were gold bracelets valued at \$400, a saddle estimated to cost more than \$2,000, a ceremonial sword, clothing, and travel expenses amounting to nearly \$14,000.

In addition to questions in the past about the propriety of his relationship with Libya, Mr. Billy Carter stirred criticism with remarks interpreted by some Americans as anti-Semitic.

He had suggested that relations between the United States and Libya would be better but for the influence of Jews in the American press.

At another time, when his activities were criticised by some Jewish leaders, he said he would continue to support the Arab cause despite "Zionist" pressure against him.

NATO welcomes Soviet proposals on arms...

BRUSSELS, July 15 (R) — The North Atlantic alliance today considers the Soviet proposal to negotiate limits for European-based nuclear missiles, taking note of the clarifications given by Moscow to the United States.

U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher is briefing the NATO council on his way back from Bonn where he held intensive consultations with the West German government yesterday, NATO sources said.

NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns gave a cautious welcome to the Soviet proposal after an alliance meeting earlier this month. At that time Mr. Guenther Van Well, state secretary in the West German foreign ministry, briefed the NATO allies on the results of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's trip to Moscow.

The main question remains what kind of U.S. European-based weapons the Soviet Union wants to include in the negotiations. They said the Soviet Union seems to be pursuing two aims — to avoid the deployment in Western Europe of the 572 Pershing-2 and Cruise missiles decided on by NATO last December, and to bring into the talks the so-called forward based systems (FBS).

These include a number of fighter bombers, tactical planes and submarines assigned to NATO and capable of reaching the Soviet Union from bases and locations in or around Europe.

The Soviet Union is understood to be proposing two alternative negotiations, one limited to existing medium-range missiles and one having a wider scope within the framework of the next round of Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT-III), the NATO sources said.

While the United States still seeks additional clarifications from Moscow before agreeing to the talks, it is up to NATO to decide how the talks can best be prepared.

... Moscow says no to talks unless all weapons included

MOSCOW, July 15 (R) — The Soviet Union declared today it was maintaining its struggle to overturn the decision by NATO to deploy 572 new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

The Kremlin position was set out in an explanation by the Communist Party newspaper Pravda of Moscow's new proposals for talks on limiting nuclear arsenals in and around Europe.

The proposals, made to West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt when he visited Moscow earlier this month, had been misunderstood by some people in the West, Pravda said. These unidentified people were saying that Moscow was ready to negotiate on the West's terms without prior suspension of the western alliance's December missile decision.

"Nothing can be further from the truth than such assertions," Pravda said. It accused the U.S. of trying to achieve military superiority in Europe, and said there was a "principled difference" between the latest Soviet proposal and the present western position.

It was a waste of effort to say that the Soviet Union had accepted what Pravda called the West's aim of giving NATO and the U.S. unilateral advantages over Moscow in nuclear arms, it added.

Until Mr. Schmidt's visit, the Soviet Union had said it would not talk on limiting nuclear missiles until NATO suspended its plan to deploy 572 Cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in western Europe from 1983.

NATO chiefs say the move was necessary to counter the Soviet SS-20 missile, one of which they say is being installed every day. But Moscow commentators maintain the western move upsets the rough balance of forces in the continent.

Today's authoritative editorial repeated the Soviet position that the only way to negotiate the reduction of nuclear arms on the continent was to include Washington's so-called forward based systems (FBS). These include nuclear-equipped aircraft in Europe and the Mediterranean, and submarines lying off Europe.

Japan to woo the USSR after Suzuki is made PM

TOKYO, July 15 (R) — The new Japanese government led by Zenko Suzuki is expected to try to improve relations with the Soviet Union after nearly two years of strain, foreign ministry sources said today.

The sources said the process could begin on Friday, the day after Mr. Suzuki is officially designated prime minister, with the first visit to Tokyo by a Moscow official since the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Mr. Suzuki, 69, was today appointed president of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), clearing his way to become prime minister.

Relations between Tokyo and Moscow have been at a low ebb since the Soviet militarisation late in 1978 of the Kurile islands claimed by Japan.

The ministry sources said resumption of a dialogue with Moscow was important from the viewpoint of Japanese security, but they added that the government would maintain its stand against the Afghanistan intervention.

Mr. Suzuki told reporters last week he would develop the policies of his predecessor, Mr. Masayoshi Ohira.

Mr. Ohira, who died of a heart attack on June 12, based his foreign policy on close relations with the United States while endeavouring to improve already friendly ties with China.

Mr. Suzuki did not discuss the Soviet Union. But ministry sources said Japanese officials had been encouraged by the recent meetings between Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev and French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

The Soviet Union began to militarise three northern Pacific, Kurile islands, one of them within sight of the Japanese mainland, at about the time Japan signed a peace and friendship treaty with China.

Moscow has said consistently that it has no outstanding territorial problems with Tokyo. But Japan has been adamant in not opening negotiations with the Soviet Union on a World War Two peace treaty until moves begin to return the islands, occupied since 1945.

Mr. Suzuki, after being designated Japan's prime minister on Thursday, will appoint a cabinet intended to heal rifts in the LDP.

party sources said today.

The sources said he will offer senior cabinet or party posts to Mr. Yasuhiro Nakasone and Mr. Toshio Komoto, two former ministers who quit the race for the top job on Friday to help unite the party after almost a decade of factional squabbling.

Mr. Suzuki, who has little foreign and economic affairs experience, is also expected to include in his first cabinet followers of faction chiefs such as former prime

ministers Mr. Takeo Miki and Mr. Kakuei Tanaka.

After Mr. Nakasone bowed out of the race, it became evident that he would be named LDP ensuring his official appointment as prime minister.

The party sources said Nakasone, a former minister, and Mr. Miki, former trade minister, would be offered either the trade or finance portfolios.

Further unrest flares as S. African student start returning to class

JOHANNESBURG, July 15 (R) — Thousands of black construction workers were sent home today from South Africa's new Sasol oil-from-coal plant at Secunda because of renewed unrest, a company spokesman said.

Police were called to the plant in eastern Transvaal yesterday when a white employee died and several vehicles were set ablaze.

Workers told newsmen the latest trouble flared when they were restricted to their living camps after nightfall. Police said the white Sasol employee apparently died of head injuries when his vehicle overturned after being stoned by rioters. A Sasol statement said last night the man was burned to death when his vehicle was set alight by black workers, but police said they did not suspect he had been maliciously killed.

The company spokesman said the original unrest stemmed from unfounded rumours that a black employee had been shot dead by soldiers.

After weeks of unrest over racial inequalities in South Africa's educational system, thousands of coloured (mixed race) students returned to classes at the start of a new term today.

Reports from western Cape Province, where the class boycott began in mid-April, indicated that attendances were high but the situation was confused elsewhere.

In some other urban areas, black students, whose new term began last week, were still boycotting schools.

Education authorities sent out letters to parents yesterday saying problems in education would be eliminated and appeals calm.

The Committee of the Spearheaded the boycott Town, told pupils to school and said a decision boycott would be influenced by the reaction of the state's denials.

Demands included in a statement of who were suspended, boycott, the provision of supplies of books and school buildings.

Violence reached a mid-June when 32 people officially said to have been

India to launch rocket

NEW DELHI, July 15 — India will fire a rocket today to put a (40-kg) satellite into the earth's orbit.

The 17-tonne satellite vehicle (SLV) will be fired from the island off the coast.

A similar four-stage rocket launched in August last year plunged into the Bay of Bengal after just over five minutes.

A successful test of India's intermediate range missile (IRBM) capable of only five other countries.

The country's first satellites, mainly to collect data, were put into the Soviet rockets fired from a launching pad.

Across this vast continent, a disaster caused by nature and compounded by human waste and conflict has taken shape. Africa's goal of feeding itself seems impossibly remote.

Africa is starving

By Andrew Torchia

NAIROBI, Kenya, July 15 — Some 440 million Africans, a tenth of the world's people, have measurably less to eat now than they had 10 years ago. Tens of thousands are starving to death.

Twenty-one African countries, nearly half the continent, are gripped by severe food shortages, the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) says. Ten countries from Ethiopia to Mozambique are particularly hard hit.

Mr. Maurice Williams, executive director of the U.N. World Food Council, predicts "a period of permanent food crisis." Some experts believe the crisis will be deeper than the 1972-14 drought, when 300,000 or more died in Ethiopia and the Sahel Belt south of the Sahara.

U.N. planners estimate that apart from emergency aid, the equivalent of more than \$64 billion in aid is needed if Africa is to approach food self-sufficiency by 1990.

Equally important is the will of African governments to make the difficult decisions required to turn the situation around.

"I'm scared about what may happen," said an American analyst after a tour of eastern Africa. "Some governments have had their priorities all wrong. They'll have to make tough choices to recover the food balance. In many countries, if the decisions are made, governments may fail."

Africans don't need governments to tell them they're in trouble.

Scenes from a hungry continent

— In Nairobi, thousands stand in line as long as 12 hours to buy four kilos of maize meal, enough to feed an average family for one day. Fights are common.

— Near the Lake Victoria port of Mwanza, Tanzania, some families eat every other day. Villagers buy food with the money they saved to build a school.

— In the Karamoja region of Uganda, hungry men snatch meat from children and old people.

The strong survive but tens of thousands die, and the habits of civilisation vanish.

— In Zambia, private dairymen slaughter cows because of low, government-controlled milk prices, while state-run dairies wallow in inefficiency. A French agronomist reported one state dairy with 25 workers tending 51 cows.

— In Somalia, the world's worst refugee problem depletes the meagre resources of one of the world's poorest countries. Some 1.5 million refugees from a guerrilla war in Ethiopia, most of them women and children, exist on daily food rations of one pound or less. Pregnant and exhausted women stagger into relief camps, give birth and die. Disease claims hundreds.

The underlying cause of the crisis is rain — lack of rain, too much rain or rain at the wrong time. There are other afflictions, such as persistent locust swarms and infestations of caterpillars, but a main cause of famine many observers say, is man himself.

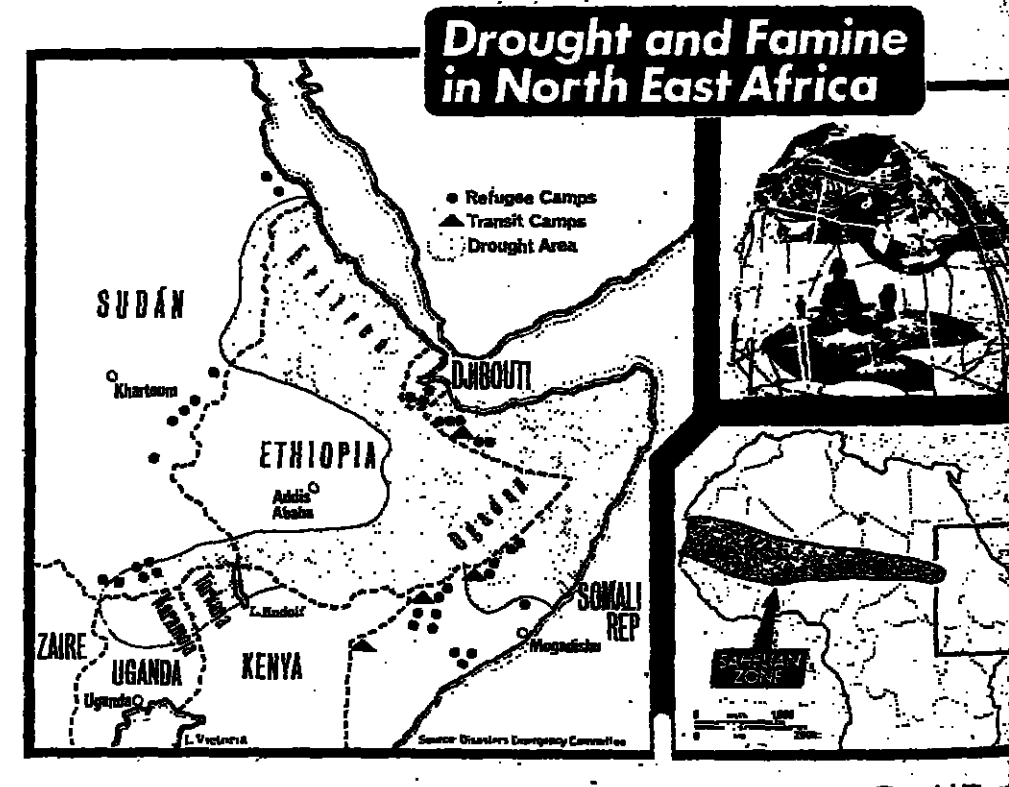
"Eastern Africa would have no problem feeding itself and even exporting some if everyone got his act together. But will they?" asked the American analyst, who asked not to be identified by name or organisation.

With only one per cent of its land arable, and only half of that given to food crops, Africa can ill afford its human failings — war, population explosions, poor farming and storage methods, overgrazing, mismanagement and corruption.

War has been particularly disruptive. Besides the 1.5 million who fled Ethiopia to Somalia, some 3.5 million are affected by guerrilla war in Eritrea, Tigre and the Ogaden desert, say officials.

Uganda's famine was deepened by the chaos in Karamoja following the war that overthrew Idi Amin.

Civil war in Chad has produced 200,000



refugees. In Angola, it helped change that country from an exporter of 10 per cent of its grain crop to an importer of 21 per cent of its grain consumption.

Years of war have cut Zimbabwe's maize fields by more than a third. When drought struck two years ago, one of Africa's most efficient food exporters became an importer.

Africa's population is expected to be almost 600 million by 1990. The FAO estimates population is growing at 3 per cent a year, food production at less than 2 per cent.



In Karamoja, Uganda the situation is catastrophic. With drought and warfare preventing agricultural activities, welfare organisations expect several tens of thousands to die of hunger in the next few months.

African grain yields per unit of land lowest in the world. Much farmland is overgrazed or eroded beyond use. Poor land use and changing rainfall patterns have spread 96 kilometres south since 1970.

"These countries inherited complex government machinery from colonial powers," an American analyst said. "The governments, stored crops, arranged transport, cash and loans, made seed and fertilizer gave technical help and stabilised the market."

"Over the years, governments have these systems to fall into disrepair, and are going to take a major effort to overhaul and restore efficiency."

The food crisis is self-perpetuating. The of food imports more than doubled during 1970s, but inflation boosted import costs 400 per cent, draining currency reserves might have been used to expand farm production.

Mr. Haven North of the U.S. Agency for International Development told the House of Representatives sub-committee on Africa that America planned to ship one million food to Africa starting from Oct. 1. This barely covered the expected shortage in Africa alone.

The \$100 million in food aid the United States provided this year is about three-quarters of the amount the United Nations wants for Ethiopia.

Said FAO Director-General Edouard Saigol recently: "We are on the verge of a human disaster in many countries of unprecedented character."

"I'm increasingly concerned about the nature and the response of the international community. The response, while generous, is uneven and unreliable. The explosion of emergencies, the overall national response is far below the needs."

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